The Pyongyang Times

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The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the delegation of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Delegation of Viet Nam Workers' Party and Government of Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on June 28 the delegation of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Comrade Pham Van Dong, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and members of the delegation—Comrade Le Thanh Nghi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Vice-Premier of the Government, Comrade Major General Nguyen Don, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Vice-Minister of National Defence, Comrade Hoang Van Tien, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Comrade Nguyen Chanh, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, and Le Dong, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DRVN to the DPRK, and the suite.

Comrade Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Administration Council, Comrade Choe Jae U, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council, Lieutenant General Chang Jong Hwan, Vice-Minister of People's Armed Forces, Kim Jae Bong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Li Ung Gu, Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs, were also present.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with Comrade Pham Van Dong and the members of the delegation in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

On the same day, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung arranged a luncheon in honour of the delegation of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader, Receives Foreign Guests

Nagoya Women's Delegation of Japan

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on June 19 the Nagoya women's delegation of Japan on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were all the members of the delegation headed by Sachiko Hasegawa, Director of the Women's Affairs Department of the Aichi Prefectural Teachers' Union and Chairman of the Women's Council of the Aichi Prefectural Council of Trade Unions.

Comrade Kim Song Ae, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, was also present on the occasion.

On hand were Li Jong Sun and Kang Gwan Son, Secretaries of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Sierra Leone Journalists Delegation

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on June 19 the Sierra Leone journalists delegation on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Herbert A. Johnson, General Manager of the **Daily Mail**, organ of the Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone.

Kim Kwan Sop, Chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and Kim Jae Bong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, were present there.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Chairman of Colombian Peace Council

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on June 25 Dr. Joaquin Molano Campusano, Chairman of the Colombian Peace Council, and his daughter on a visit to our country.

Present there was Kim Kwan Sop, Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and Chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Maltese Ambassador to Korea

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on June 28 Joseph Leonard Forace, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the State of Malta to the DPRK, who paid a courtesy call on him.

The ambassador was accompanied by Daniel Cremona, Chairman of the Administrative Council of Electric Power and Director of the Central Bank of Malta.

Comrade Ho Dam, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, was on hand.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with the ambassador in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, received a message of thanks sent by Comrade **Gustav Husak**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, and Comrade **Lubomir Strougal**, Premier of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, on their way home after having recently paid a visit to our country.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Walter Ulbricht**, President of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, on his 80th birthday.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Salem Rubaya Ali**, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, on the fourth anniversary of the rectifying measures in the PDRY.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent messages of greetings respectively to His Excellency **Gabriel Ramanantsoa**, Head of the Government of the Republic of Malagasy, on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of its independence and to His Excellency **Mobutu Sese Seko**, President of the Republic of Zaire, on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Zaire.

Positive Support to DPRK Government's Policy for Ending Foreign Interference and Achieving Peaceful National Reunification

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received letters from Francisco Macias Nguema, President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, and Ahmad Hassan al-Bakr, President of the Republic of Iraq, fully supporting the letter sent by the Second Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world.
The letters read in full:

☆

His Excellency KIM IL SUNG

President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Pyongyang

Your Excellency President,

I have the honour of receiving the letter sent by the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world in connection with the question of Korea's reunification.

I read with particularly great attention this letter which reflects the factors making it favourable to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of your country, the desire of the great Korean people, and explains the objective and concrete ways for it.

In fact, as long as foreign forces are stationed in one part of Korea, it is evident and unavoidable that this always lays a great obstacle to the country's reunification.

Therefore, it is clear that the occupation of the southern half by any foreign forces means keeping Korea split and is contrary to the will and desire of the Korean people to achieve the country's peaceful reunification and is designed to maintain the present state of affairs.

In view of this, the withdrawal of foreign forces from south Korea and an end to their instigation and incitement of the south Korean authorities provide a practical condition for creating a favourable atmosphere for the dialogue between the two sides of the north and the south at present when the Korean people are making efforts to achieve reunification through dialogue.

The Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea will not allow the interference of foreign forces in the internal affairs of any country and will oppose with an unbreakable determination the foreign forces which create a tense atmosphere by committing illegal acts.

The interference of outside forces in the internal affairs of a country will create tension and inevitably result in endangering world peace and causing a clash.

We, therefore, firmly assure you that we fully and unconditionally support the wise stand adopted by your government.

And we will always defend together with you this far-sighted and just stand.

In this connection, when the Korean question is put on the agenda of the United Nations, we will demand,

Firstly, that the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" be dissolved and the Korean people be let to settle their own affairs by themselves,

Secondly, that the representatives of the two sides of the north and the south be invited as a matter of course and without fail.

We gave relevant instructions to our delegate to the United Nations to conduct activities so our friendly countries may also support this.

Esteemed Comrade, please accept this letter.

With high considerations and respect to Your Excellency.

Francisco Macias Nguema
President
Republic of Equatorial Guinea

Santa Isabel, May 18, 1973

His Excellency KIM IL SUNG

President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Pyongyang

We have made a deep study of the letter sent by the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world on April 6, 1973, reflecting the great efforts of the Government of the DPRK for the reunification and independence of the country under your wise leadership.

The Government of the Republic of Iraq positively supports the policy of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for putting an end to the interference of the U.S. troops and other foreign troops in south Korea and reunifying the divided country in a peaceful way and on a democratic basis and declares that the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" must be dissolved.

I assure you that the Iraqi Government and people denounce the aggressive policy of the imperialists and their stooges and stand on your side in the struggle to reunify Korea in a peaceful way on the principles of national self-determination.

Ahmad Hassan al-Bakr
President
Republic of Iraq

Baghdad, June 14, 1973

Firm Support to the New Proposal of the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG for Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea

Five-Point National Reunification Programme Advanced in the Leader's June 23 Speech Calls Forth Response at Home and Abroad

Most Reasonable Proposal Reflecting the Unanimous Desire of the Entire Korean People for Reunification

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and people, made a speech at the Pyongyang mass meeting on June 23 in welcome of the Party and Government delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

His speech is now evoking widespread repercussion in the world.

In China

Premier Chou En-lai of the State Council of the Chinese People's Republic declared in Peking on the 24th that the Government and people of China warmly welcome and firmly support the new line and five propositions for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea put forward by President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Premier Chou En-lai said:

"Yesterday President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made an important speech, putting forward the new line and five propositions for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, which reflect the strong desire of the entire Korean people for the country's reunification. The new initiative taken by the Government of the DPRK will truly help towards the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea and the further relaxation of tension in the Korean peninsula.

The Chinese Government and people warmly welcome this initiative and express their firm support for it."

In the meantime, **Renmin Ribao**, the Hsinhua News Agency, Radio Peking and leading papers of China widely reported on the new line of the independent, peaceful reunification set forth by President Kim Il Sung in his historic speech.

In the Soviet Union

On the 26th, Aleksei Nikolaevich Kosygin, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, expressed full support for the line of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country newly advanced by President Kim Il Sung.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the USSR Government support all the proposals put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung concerning the question of Korea's reunification.

"Our Party Central Committee and Government extend support to the new line advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung this time.

We highly appreciate the line as one conducive to the cause of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and to the preservation of security in the Far East.

This line is a great one. It demonstrates the great might of the DPRK and shows the confidence in her just cause. This line will undoubtedly win great support from the north and south Korean people.

We are convinced that the cause of the DPRK will triumph.

We wish Comrade Kim Il Sung great success in this struggle.

We will employ every possibility for supporting this new line.

Meanwhile, Tass conveyed the content of the speech made by President Kim Il Sung.

In Japan

Tomomi Narita, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, said in his statement:

I fully support the June 23 speech of Marshal Kim Il Sung. I heartily hope the Korean people will reject the outside interference, put an end to the national split that has lasted for a quarter of a century and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country at the earliest date on the basis of the patriotic proposal.

He said:

The Japan Socialist Party strongly demands that the south Korean authorities honestly participate in the north-south dialogue in the spirit of the July 4 north-south joint statement, immediately discontinue reinforcement of armed forces and arms race as the first step and make the U.S. troops called the "UN forces" completely withdraw from south Korea.

The Japanese government should accept with sincerity the substance of the speech of President Kim Il Sung and give up its unilateral siding with the Pak Jung Hi "regime" and the hostile policy of discrimination toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. And the Japanese government should establish diplomatic relations with the DPRK at once and make efforts for the unconditional invitation of the representative of the DPRK to the UN General Assembly this autumn and for the dissolution of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" and the revocation of the unjust and illegal "resolutions" on the Korean question adopted since 1948.

Yasuyuki Okimoto, Member of the House of Representatives from the Komei Party, said:

I regard the proposal newly advanced by President Kim Il Sung to reunify the north and the south of Korea as a very progressive one for the solution of the question of Korea's reunification, and welcome it.

Proceeding from the stand of actively supporting the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea, we will make greater efforts to see that Japan may adopt a just policy based on equal diplomacy toward north and south Korea.

Takeo Takagi, Representative Director of the Japan-Korea Association for Cultural Interchange, quoted the teaching of President Kim Il Sung: "In case the north-south Confederation is instituted, it will be good to name this confederal state Confederal Republic of Koryo after Koryo, a unitary state which once existed on our territory and was widely known to the world."

He emphasized:

This proposal is a telling blow to the machinations of the south Korean authorities to create two Koreas and freeze the division.

Hajime Tamura, Liberal Democratic Member of the House of Representatives, had this to say:

The new programme for reunification put forward by President Kim Il Sung this time is associated with his lofty intention and efforts to reunify the country. I express profound sympathy and deep respect for it.

Kazuhiko Nozue, Member of the House of Councillors from the Niin Club, said:

The new and concrete proposal for the country's reunification advanced by President Kim Il Sung is a most realistic and reasonable one in accelerating the independent, peaceful reunification of the Korean people, and it is a proposal acceptable to anybody. I warmly support it.

Makishiro Abe, Chairman of the Liaison Council of Neutral Trade Union, stressed in his statement:

(Continued on Page 2)

Historical Event Which Opened an Era of Great Change

—On the Occasion of the 43rd Anniversary of the Historic Chialun Conference—

Forty-three years have passed since the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the *Juche*-oriented line and policy of the Korean revolution at the historic Chialun Conference held in June 1930.

In his speech at the conference the great leader, on the basis of his great *Juche* idea, defined the character of the Korean revolution as an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and clarified our revolution's ultimate goal and its immediate fighting tasks and set forth the line of anti-Japanese armed struggle, the line of anti-Japanese national united front and the policy of founding a Marxist-Leninist Party.

The putting forth of the lines of the Korean revolution by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Chialun Conference marked an important historical event which opened an era of great change in the development of the Korean revolution.

Before and after the occupation of Korea by the Japanese imperialists, the anti-Japanese national liberation movement and the communist movement in our country suffered a bitter failure, leaving a bloody lesson to draw from. It was because they lacked the guidance by the revolutionary ideas of an outstanding leader and were left to develop spontaneously and in an unorganized way without a correct revolutionary line and fighting program.

Under such socio-historical circumstances the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who had taken the revolutionary road in his early years, led the revolution to take a new, original way in order to bring independence to the country, and freedom and liberation to the people, and carried out the historic work of effecting a qualitative change in the revolutionary movement in our country.

While following this revolutionary road the great leader discovered for the first time in history the great truth of *Juche* philosophy which no one had ever found out, elaborated a grand plan for the Korean revolution and founded its guiding idea and theory.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"These two factors—the serious factional strife in the Korean national-liberation and communist movements and the leadership divorced from the masses—strongly convinced us that we must not carry out our revolution in that way. We keenly felt that we must go among the masses and rely on them in our struggle, that we must solve our problems by our own efforts, and that if we worked well, others' recognition would be out of the question.

"The two aspects as mentioned above had great impact on the development of my revolutionary thinking. From then on we emphasized that the populace are the masters of revolution, and accordingly, we must go among them and that if we step up the revolution of our own country with our own efforts in a responsible manner, whether or not recognized by others, we will naturally gain sympathy, recognition and assistance from other countries. We can say this was the starting point of our *Juche* idea." ("Talk with the Managing Editor of the Japanese Politico-theoretical Magazine 'Sekai'", Eng. ed., p. 4.)

The great leader put forward the original lines of the Korean revolution at the historic Chialun Conference by embodying the truth of the great idea of *Juche* philosophy found in the course of hewing a new path of revolutionary struggle.

Underlying the lines of the Korean revolution propounded by the leader at the conference is the great *Juche* idea that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction.

On the basis of his scientific analysis of the historic conditions, socio-economic relations and the demands of revolutionary development peculiar to the colonial and semi-feudal society which is different from the developed capitalist countries, the great leader founded an outstanding idea and theory on the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal democratic revolution and thereby illuminated a bright road for the restoration of the fatherland before our people and clarified for the first time in history the law-governed course of revolutionary stages the peoples of colonial and semi-colonial countries should go through on the road to socialism and communism.

The line of anti-Japanese armed struggle laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the conference made the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle in our country develop onto the highest plane and brought about an epochal turn in our communist and national liberation movements. It was an active revolutionary line which showed the only just way of defeating Japanese imperialism and liberating the fatherland.

Basing himself on the *Juche* idea the great leader scientifically and theoretically expounded the line of armed struggle and thus taught that an armed struggle is the only way for the peoples of colonial and semi-colonial countries to take to get rid of imperialist subjugation and exploitation and achieve freedom and independence.

He also made clear the essence and necessity of an anti-Japanese national united front, its position and role in the national liberation struggle and the principles to be adhered to in forming it.

This new and creative strategic idea indicated the most correct way of rallying the revolutionary forces, one of the questions deciding the issue of the revolutionary struggle, and pointed out a clear-cut way for firmly building up the internal revolutionary forces.

In putting forward the original policy of founding a Marxist-Leninist Party on the basis of full organizational and ideological preparations as well as the principles to be followed in implementing it, the great leader was not wedded to the experiences gained by the international communist movement and at a time when it was required of the Communists to carry out the revolution in their country from an independent and creative stand and with a sense of responsibility, especially when it was required of the colonial countries to carry their revolutions to completion with their own efforts.

After the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward at the historic Chialun Conference the lines of the Korean revolution, which embodied the immortal *Juche* idea as the great guiding idea of the revolution and construction, our people came to have a powerful ideological, theoretical and practical weapon for achieving class liberation, national liberation and human emancipation and steadfastly followed the road indicated by the independent and creative lines.

The revolutionary lines embodying the leader's great *Juche* idea greatly helped toward laying the ideological and theoretical foundations to be relied on by the revolutionary Party of the working class, especially in working out revolutionary lines, strategy and tactics in the colonial countries.

The formulation of the most correct revolutionary lines in our country by the leader set a brilliant example to other countries, that is, how to independently define their revolutionary and militant lines by creatively applying and developing the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism to suit their new historic conditions and actual conditions at the new stage of the international communist movement and at a time when it was required of the Communists to carry out the revolution in their country from an independent and creative stand and with a sense of responsibility, especially when it was required of the colonial countries to carry their revolutions to completion with their own efforts.

Thus the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth the lines of the Korean revolution at the Chialun Conference. This was a historic event which opened a new era of great turn in developing the Korean revolution under the revolutionary banner of the great *Juche* idea and advanced the communist movement and anti-Japanese national liberation struggle in our country to a new, higher plane.

After the Chialun Conference the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and organized and led the anti-Japanese armed struggle on the basis of full preparations, such as the training of the organizational backbone of the revolution, the laying of the mass foundation and the work of obtaining weapons, and thereby pushed the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of our country onto a new, higher stage.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself firmly on the brilliant revolutionary traditions established during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, thoroughly carried out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in the northern half of the Republic after liberation and proceeded with the socialist revolution without letup and carried it out with credit, and has turned our country into a modern, independent and powerful socialist industrial state by organizing and leading the revolution and construction with sagacity.

(Continued from Page 1)

President Kim Il Sung proposed to convene a Great National Congress. It is of great significance in achieving the great unity of the nation. If dialogue is held on a nation-wide scale, not confined to the authorities of the north and the south, the road of the independent, peaceful reunification will be opened wide.

Kaoru Yasui, Chairman of the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists, said:

I support the proposal of President Kim Il Sung on instituting the north-south Confederation under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo after Koryo, a historical name, and on entering the UN under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Motofumi Makieda, Chairman of the Japan Teachers Union, said that in his recent speech President Kim Il Sung completely shattered the attempt of U.S. imperialism and the south Korean authorities to manufacture two Koreas.

He stressed that the reunification of Korea should be realized independently and foreign countries should not make any interference in this matter.

Bokuro Eguchi, Professor of the Hosei University, stated:

President Kim Il Sung reaffirmed before the world the policy for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

This policy has a tremendous significance not only in the solution of the question of Korea's reunification but in the future development of international politics as well.

On the night of June 23, Japanese TV and radio broadcasting stations including NHK, NTV and TBS reported the speech of President Kim Il Sung. Particularly, TVs projected the image of President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, on the screen when they reported his speech.

Leading papers and major local papers of Japan carried on the front page of their morning issues dated June 24 the portrait of President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, and featured the contents of his speech.

In Other Countries

Hong Le To, Vice-Chairman of the Association of Vietnamese Residents in Japan Fighting for Peace and Reunification, said:

I, on behalf of the Vietnamese residents in Japan, warmly support the new epochal proposal put forward by President Kim Il Sung for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

He continued: As the President said, the founding of the Confederal Republic of Koryo for the reunification of the country will open up a decisive phase in preventing a national split, bringing about all-round contact and collaboration between the north and the south and in hastening the complete reunification.

Korea should never be divided into two Koreas.

The United States must withdraw its troops from south Korea at the earliest date.

Jabari Shantiral, correspondent of the Indian paper **Mail** in Japan, said:

The proposal of the President fully accords with the desire of the Korean people and the world people for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea. It is clear that Korea is one and the Korean question must be solved by the Korean people themselves. Considering this, the U.S. scheme to perpetuate the division of Korea and create two Koreas in accordance with the "Nixon doctrine" even after the start of the north-south dialogue in Korea is a very grave one. The U.S. army should get out of south Korea and stop its intervention against Korea.

Kaneva Daniella, correspondent of the Bulgarian news agency in Japan, said:

The proposal for national reunification advanced by Marshal Kim Il Sung in his speech is a most active and reasonable one in achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. Furthermore, it is greatly helpful to achieving peace in Asia and the world.

The United States and Japan must clearly see the ever rising international prestige of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Though the DPRK is not a member of the UN, more and more countries will recognize her. No force can stem this trend.

UPI, AP, DPA, Reuter and AFP extensively introduced the content of the five-point programme advanced by President Kim Il Sung for national reunification.

Great Programme of the Nation for Hastening the Country's Independent Reunification

Political Parties and Public Organizations at Home Support the Great Leader's New Proposal

The five-point programme for national reunification the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward in his historic speech on June 23 is enlisting warm support from the broad public circles of our country.

In his statement Pak Shin Dok, Chairman of the CC of the Chondoist Chongu Party, said that on behalf of the Chondoist Chongu Party, he fully supports the five-point programme for national reunification newly expounded by the great leader President Kim Il Sung and warmly welcomes it.

He stated:

"As the leader has said, the establishment of a north-south Confederation under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo is the most reasonable way for the reunification under the prevailing conditions as it means to convene a Great National Congress and achieve national unity, and on this basis, institute the Confederation, leaving the two existing systems in the north and the south as they are for the time being.

"The institution of the north-south Confederation—the short cut to reunification—fully conforms with the principles of the north-south joint statement already agreed upon between the north and the south and is the best way for promoting the peaceful reunification of the country under the actual conditions where different systems exist in the two parts of the country."

He went on:

"The leader's proposal for the entry to the UN as a single state under the name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo is the only just proposal for preventing our country from remaining split in two Koreas forever and accelerating the reunification of the country."

In her statement Ho Jong Suk, Director of the Secretariat of the CC of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, said that on behalf of the CC of the DFRF she fully supports and approves the five-point national salvation programme put forward by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who opened up the broad avenue to be followed by our nation for the independent, peaceful reunification, with a clear insight into the present complex political situation in relation to the reunification question.

Dwelling upon his proposal to convene a Great National Congress, she stated:

"The proposal for convocation of the Great National Congress advanced by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the only reasonable proposal which will make it possible to facilitate the solution of the reunification question smoothly through the most extensive expression of the will of the whole nation in the discussion of it in the present situation of the country."

Chairman Li Guk Ro of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland pointed out in his statement that the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the sun and saviour of the nation, has vigorously led the struggle for national reunification ever since the division of the country by U.S. imperialism. He scathingly condemned the south Korean authorities for having incessantly manoeuvred to perpetuate the split of the nation behind the screen of the dialogue, employing the double-dealing and delaying tactics at the instigation of U.S. imperialism.

He said:

"Availing myself of this opportunity, I earnestly appeal to the people of all strata and personages of broad political and public circles in south Korea to determinedly rise in the nation-wide struggle to put into practice the five-point programme for the independent, peaceful reunification put forth by the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung."

Supporting the leader's five-point programme, Vice-Chairman Kim Song Ryul of the CC of the Korean Democratic Party had this to say:

"The great programme for reunification serves as a stern indictment that has dealt a fatal blow at the machination of the U.S. imperialists and their followers-disruptionists in south Korea for the creation of 'two Koreas' and has proclaimed the total bankruptcy of their intrigue. It is a striking proof of the firm and correct stand of the DPRK Government which counters the line of split with the line of reunification."

In conclusion he again manifested the full readiness of the Korean Democratic Party to meet the representatives of the Democratic Republican Party, the New Democratic Party, the Democratic United Party and all other political parties and public organizations and business and religious circles in south Korea and discuss with them the question of national reunification at any time and at any place.

An Epochal Save-the-Nation Measure for National Reunification

CSC of Chongryon Issues Statement, South Korean People Voice Support to the Programme

Han Dok Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), had an interview with Korean and foreign reporters at the Korean Hall in Tokyo on June 25 in connection with the fact that the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung put forward in his historic June 23 speech a new 5-point programme, an epochal programme for the acceleration of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Put in place of honour on a wall of the press conference hall was a full-length portrait of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the affectionate father of the 600,000 compatriots in Japan.

On the occasion Chairman Han Dok Su made public a statement of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon fully supporting the epochal proposal for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country advanced by the leader in his recent speech.

The statement said that the new proposal for national reunification made by the leader reflects the ardent desire of the entire Korean people to get over the present difficulties and realize the national aspiration for the peaceful reunification of the country at the earliest possible date and that it is the most fair and aboveboard, reasonable and realistic programme for reunification which fully conforms with the common desire of the world people.

In the name of the 600,000 compatriots in Japan, Chongryon, the statement pointed out, fully supports and warmly welcomes this historic reunification programme set forth by the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung as an epochal, weighty measure for national salvation which marks another shining milestone in the struggle of our people to achieve the reunification of the country.

Noting that even after the announcement of the north-south joint statement, the north-south dialogue is not making progress and a big stumbling block still lies in the way of reunification owing to the crafty manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their followers, the south Korean authorities, for perpetuation of Korea's division and creation of "two Koreas", the statement continued:

The new policy for national reunification expounded by the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung is the most reasonable and fair one acceptable to anyone who is worried about national split and desirous of the country's reunification and an epochal one which will open a decisive phase in speeding up the independent and peaceful reunification of the country on the basis of the north-south joint statement.

The statement strongly demanded that the south Korean authorities must not follow the road of division and confrontation but take the national stand and immediately accept the new fair programme for reunification advanced by the DPRK side, that the U.S. imperialists give up their machinations for aggression and intervention against our country and withdraw their troops from south Korea, that the Japanese government renounce its hostile policy towards the DPRK and desist from its scheme to invade south Korea and that the United Nations take the helmets of the "UN forces" off the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops occupying south Korea and force them to withdraw from there and dissolve the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" at once.

In conclusion the statement pointed out that upholding the new programme for national reunification put forward by the leader Chongryon will make every possible effort for its realization and that Chongryon is convinced that the Japanese and other peace-loving peoples the world over will give active support and encouragement to the just cause of the Korean people.

According to Japanese newspapers, news agencies and radios quoting their branch offices and correspondents in Seoul, the five-point programme for national reunification advanced by the leader is evoking great repercussions among the south Korean people.

The reports said: "For its timeliness and concreteness for peaceful reunification, the conception of the Confederal Republic of Koryo proposed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" gripped the hearts of the Seoul citizens.

Quoting the words of Seoul intellectuals, the Seoul branch office of the Kyodo Press reported:

It seems to be the frank, actual feelings of the south Korean side that the "proposal for 'simultaneous admission to the UN' the south Korean authorities put forward with difficulty has soundly been rebuffed at once.

"It goes without saying that north Korea's proposal for Confederation has a 'still higher' persuasive power, because it has been raised time and again in 10 years."

Conveying the local reports from their correspondents in Seoul, the Japanese press said:

The south Korean authorities extensively set in motion their reptile publications to convince the public circles of their assertion of "simultaneous admission of the north and the south" to the UN, which they brought forth in an attempt to create two Koreas in the international arena, but the people who are keen to see what is behind the term are cold towards it."

Delegation of VNWP and DRVN Government Pays Official Goodwill Visit to Korea

A delegation of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam paid an official goodwill visit to our country between June 26 and July 1 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The delegation consisted of its head Comrade Pham Van Dong, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Premier of the DRVN Government, and its members Comrade Le Thanh Nghi, Member of the Political Bureau of the VNWP Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the DRVN Government, Comrade Major General Nguyen Don, Alternate Member of the VNWP Central Committee and Vice-Minister of National Defence, Comrade Hoang Van Tien, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Comrade Nguyen Chanh, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, and Le Dong, DRVN Ambassador to the DPRK.

Arrival in Pyongyang

The delegation arrived in Pyongyang on the afternoon of June 26 by special plane.

The airport and the city of Pyongyang greeting the delegation were garbed in festive attire.

Comrade Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Administration Council, and other leading cadres of our Party and Government met the delegation at the airport together with thousands of Pyongyang citizens.

Little girls rushed forward and presented the guests with fragrant flowers in token of friendship.

A welcome function was held at the airport.

The national anthem of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Patriotic Song of our country were solemnly played and then Comrade Pham Van Dong in company with Comrade Kim Il reviewed a guard of honour.

The delegation headed for the guest house, enjoying the enthusiastic cheers of hundreds of thousands of people who lined on both sides of the streets in thick columns with flags of the two countries and bouquets in their hands. The welcoming crowds threw multi-coloured tapes and confetti, sent up balloons into the sky and performed dances.

Courtesy Call

Comrade Pham Van Dong, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, made on June 26 a courtesy call on Comrade Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Administration Council.

Comrade Kim Il had a friendly talk with Comrade Pham Van Dong.

Wreath Laid

The delegation laid on the 26th a wreath before the Monument to the Fallen Fighters of the People's Army and observed a moment's silence in memory of the officers and men of the Korean People's Army who heroically fought to the last drop of their blood for the country and the people during the Fatherland Liberation War under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader.

Banquet

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Administration Council of the DPRK gave a banquet in honour of the delegation at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on the evening of June 26.

The banquet was addressed by Comrade Kim Il and Comrade Pham Van Dong.

The banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere from beginning to end.

Return Call

On the morning of June 27, Comrade Kim Il made a return call on Comrade Pham Van Dong staying in our country.

He had a friendly talk with Comrade Pham Van Dong.

Talks

Talks were held in Pyongyang on June 26 and 27 between the Party and Government delegation of our country and the delegation of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

The talks proceeded in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

Art Performance

In honour of the delegation the revolutionary opera "The Sea of Blood" based on the immortal classic "The Sea of Blood" was performed at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre on the evening of June 27.

At the end of the performance, Comrade Pham Van Dong and other Vietnamese guests, in company with Comrade Kim Il, mounted the stage and conveyed a basket of flowers to the artistes in congratulation of their successful performance and posed for a photograph with them.

Inspection Tour

During its stay in our country the delegation toured different parts of Pyongyang and localities.

Comrade Kim Il accompanied the guests.

The delegation visited the Korea-Viet Nam Friendship Chamjin Cooperative Farm on the afternoon of June 27.

On the afternoon of the following day, the guests called at the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace.

They inspected the Chollima Hwanghae Iron Works on the morning of the 29th.

On the same day the delegation visited Sariwon.

Over 100,000 citizens welcomed the guests all along the route.

That day a grand Sariwon mass rally welcoming the delegation was held at the central plaza in the city.

At the rally a speech was made by Han Ji Sop, Chairman of the North Hwanghae Provincial Administrative Committee.

(Continued on Page 3)

Working people in Pyongyang warmly welcome the goodwill mission of the Vietnamese people

Speech of Comrade Kim Il

at the Banquet Arranged by the WPK Central Committee and the DPRK Administration Council in Honour of VNWP and DRVN Government Delegation

(Gist)

In the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people, Comrade Kim Il warmly welcomed the delegation of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam headed by Comrade Premier Pham Van Dong on a visit to our country.

The Vietnamese people, he said, have repulsed the repeated aggression of the foreign imperialists, defended national independence and honour and gained great successes in the socialist revolution and socialist construction since they founded the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam under the wise leadership of their respected and beloved leader Comrade President Ho Chi Minh.

He pointed out:

The U.S. imperialists who had sustained defeats one after another in face of the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people were eventually forced to sign the "Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam" and to withdraw their aggressor troops from South Viet Nam.

This is the great victory of the Vietnamese people and the common victory of the socialist countries and all the peace-loving peoples.

The U.S. imperialists who had been going downhill after sustaining a defeat in the war of aggression in Korea were again badly battered and mauled in Viet Nam. This fact convincingly proves that gone are the days when the imperialists could invade other countries in Asia and lord it over them as they pleased.

We sincerely rejoice as our own over the brilliant victory won by the fraternal Vietnamese people in their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and on this occasion we again warmly congratulate the Vietnamese people upon their victory.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists are committing the crimes of infringing upon the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in gross violation of the Agreement on Restoring Peace in Viet Nam, he declared with emphasis:

The Korean people resolutely denounce these crimes of U.S. imperialism and strongly hold that it should take its hand of interference off Viet Nam totally at an early date.

He continued:

The joint communique of the four parties signed in Paris some time ago is another success scored by the Vietnamese people in the struggle to ensure the strict implementation of the Paris Agreement.

The Korean people will as ever actively support and encourage the Vietnamese people in their struggle of a new stage for building a peaceable, reunified, independent, democratic, rich and powerful Viet Nam.

Our people, he declared, vehemently denounce the U.S. imperialists' aggressive acts against Laos and Cambodia and voice full support and firm solidarity for the struggle of the Lao people for the defence of peace and the realization of national concord and the reunification of the country and the just struggle of the Cambodian people for the complete liberation of the country.

He denounced the U.S. imperialists for keeping their troops as ever in south Korea, egging the south Korean authorities onto military confrontation with us and for scheming to create two Koreas to perpetuate the division of our country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung propounded on June 23 the new five-point programme for national reunification which marks a great milestone in accelerating the cause of our country's reunification, he noted, and continued:

This programme for national reunification is the only just line of checking the plot of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys to create two Koreas at present and saving our nation from the crisis of perpetual split. Therefore, this programme enjoys the warm support and approval of the entire patriotic people in the north and the south and the world peace-loving people.

We strongly hold that the U.S. imperialists must give up their plot to create two Koreas, stop their aggressive and interventionist activities against our country, withdraw their troops carrying the helmets of the "UN forces" from south Korea and have the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" dissolved.

We maintain that the south Korean authorities, too, must not seek confrontation with the fellow countrymen relying on the outside forces for ever but return to the national stand and stop their rash act to perpetuate national division by creating two Koreas.

Saying that the fraternal Vietnamese people always give active support and encouragement to the struggle of our people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, he expressed deep thanks to the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government and people of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

Today the general international situation is developing in favour of socialism and revolution and to the disadvantage of imperialism and the reactionary forces, he noted, and continued:

In the future, too, the Korean people will fight resolutely in unity with the peoples of the socialist countries, in unity with the international working class, in unity with the fighting Asian, African and Latin-American peoples and in unity with all the peace-loving peoples of the world and give active support to the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of all countries, upholding the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist struggle.

Comrade Kim Il said that in firm unity with the brotherly Vietnamese people, the Korean people will continuously and vigorously wage the joint struggle on the common front against U.S. imperialism.

Speech of Comrade Pham Van Dong

at the Banquet Arranged by the WPK Central Committee and the DPRK Administration Council in Honour of VNWP and DRVN Government Delegation

(Gist)

In his speech Comrade Pham Van Dong extended the deep affection and heartfelt thanks of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government and people of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by respected President Kim Il Sung and to the brotherly Korean people who have continuously supported and assisted the Vietnamese people in their cause against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and in the socialist construction.

The Vietnamese people, he said, are greatly rejoiced over the tremendous victory won by the Korean people in their glorious revolutionary cause under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and respected President Kim Il Sung.

He referred in detail to the achievements made by our people in each stage of the revolutionary development from the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

He stressed: The more the Democratic People's Republic of Korea grows, strengthens and prospers, the greater role it can play as the firm base of the nation-wide revolution. At the same time, it can positively contribute to strengthening the forces of socialism, the national liberation movement and the cause of defending peace in Asia and the world.

Referring to the struggle of our people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, he pointed out:

The Viet Nam Workers' Party, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and we Vietnamese people support the just stand and reasonable proposals of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country as clarified in the April 6, 1973 letter of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world and the five-point programme put forward by President Kim Il Sung on June 23, 1973.

He sternly denounced the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities for machinating to perpetuate the division of Korea and create "two Koreas".

He went on:

The U.S. imperialist forces of aggression must get out of south Korea at once.

The "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" must be dissolved without delay. The question of Korea's reunification must certainly be solved by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference.

The constructive proposals of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the peaceful reunification of Korea enjoy the warm welcome of the entire Korean people in the two areas of the north and south and command support from the world public, because these proposals accord with the interests of the Korean nation and their most burning aspiration. Thanks to this, the position of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is rising day by day among the south Korean people and in the international arena. On the contrary, U.S. imperialism is revealing in all nakedness its aggressive and bellicose nature and the south Korean authorities more openly betray their treacherous and reactionary nature.

Speaking of the Vietnamese situation, he said:

The Paris Agreement concluded on January 27, 1973 has created favourable conditions and fine prospect for the Vietnamese people to continue the struggle to maintain and consolidate a lasting peace, build socialism in the north, win independence and democracy in the south and, further, to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country.

The joint communique made public on June 13, 1973 after the talks held in Paris between the DRVN and the United States was a new, very important victory won by the Vietnamese people in their revolutionary struggle. Like the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam is determined to thoroughly respect and strictly implement the Paris Agreement and the June 13, 1973 joint communique and, at the same time, resolutely demands the United States and the Saigon regime to do so.

The Vietnamese people, the close comrades-in-arms and neighbour of the Lao and Cambodian peoples, are resolved to intensify solidarity and concerted struggle with the peoples of the two fraternal countries so that each country can win its sacred national rights in consonance with the statement of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, he declared.

He emphasized:

We will remember for ever the affectionate and righteous words of respected President Kim Il Sung that **"the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people regard U.S. imperialist aggression against Viet Nam as one against themselves and they regard the struggle of the Vietnamese people as their own. Our people will be more resolute in their struggle against the common enemy, U.S. imperialism, and will exert every possible effort to support the people of Viet Nam".**

On behalf of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Vietnamese people, we express our heartfelt, deep thanks once again to respected President Kim Il Sung and to the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the fraternal Korean people.

He said that the Vietnamese people are resolved to consistently consolidate and develop fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the two peoples with might and main for the interests of the two peoples and for the victory of the cause of the world revolution.

A joint communique of the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the delegation of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam was made public in Pyongyang on July 1. Follows the joint communique:

JOINT COMMUNIQUE OF THE WPK AND DPRK GOVERNMENT DELEGATION AND THE VNWP AND DRVN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION

The delegation of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam headed by Comrade Pham Van Dong, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, paid an official goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from June 26 to July 1, 1973, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received the Party and Government delegation of Viet Nam and had a talk in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

During its stay in the DPRK, the delegation of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam visited factories, cooperative farms and educational and cultural institutions in Pyongyang, the capital, and North Hwanghae Province and Kaesong, attended the Pyongyang mass meeting held in its honour and was accorded a warm welcome and hospitality everywhere it went.

This is a clear manifestation of the warm feelings of fraternal friendship cherished by the Korean people for the Vietnamese people.

The delegation of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam expressed heartfelt thanks to the Korean Party and Government and the fraternal Korean people for their warm welcome and hospitality.

During the visit, talks were held between the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the delegation of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

Taking part in the talks on the Korean side were: Comrade Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade Choe Jae U, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council; Lieutenant General Chang Jong Hwan, Vice-Minister of People's Armed Forces; Kim Jae Bong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs and Li Ung Gu, Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs.

Taking part on the Vietnamese side were: Comrade Pham Van Dong, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; Comrade Le Thanh Nghi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Vice-Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; Major General Nguyen Don, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Vice-Minister of National Defence of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; Hoang Van Tien, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Nguyen Chanh, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade; and Le Dong, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

At the talks held in a friendly and comradely atmosphere, the two sides informed each other of the situation of their respective countries, exchanged views on the problem of further developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and other problems of common concern and reached a unanimity of views on the problems discussed.

The Korean side warmly hailed the great victory of the Vietnamese people who under the leadership of the Viet Nam Workers' Party waged the war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation relying on the strength of all-people unity in the spirit of sovereignty and independence under the uplifted banner of "firm resolve to fight and win" unfurled by respected and beloved President Ho Chi Minh and enjoying broad international solidarity and thus compelled the U.S. imperialists to sign the "Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam," withdraw their aggressor troops from South Viet Nam and respect the basic national rights of the Vietnamese people and the right to self-determination of the South Vietnamese people.

This is not only a victory of the Vietnamese people but a victory of the militant solidarity of the peoples of the three Indochinese countries and a common victory for the socialist countries and international communist movement, working-class movement, national liberation movement and all the peace-loving people of the world including the progressive people of the United States.

In the course of the war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation the Vietnamese people registered great successes in socialist construction overcoming all hardship and trials and thus increased the might of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on a full scale.

The Korean side bitterly denounced the United States for scheming to keep its neo-colonialism in South Viet Nam and carrying on its criminal war actions against the Vietnamese people by instigating the Saigon puppet clique in systematic, grave violation of the Paris Agreement on Viet Nam.

The Korean side hailed the joint communique signed in Paris on June 13, 1973 as another victory won by the Vietnamese people in the struggle for strictly implementing the Paris Agreement on Viet Nam and strongly demanded that the United States and the Saigon regime honestly fulfil all their obligations under the agreement and the joint communique signed by them and that the U.S. imperialists completely halt their military involvement and intervention in Viet Nam at the earliest possible date.

The Korean side wished the Vietnamese people still greater victory at the new stage of struggle and affirmed that it would continue to actively support and encourage their just struggle for successfully building socialism in the north and achieving independence and democracy in the south, while preserving and consolidating a durable peace and, further, reunifying Viet Nam peacefully.

The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea expressed joy over the fact that the prestige of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam is daily rising as the only genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people, and affirmed that the good relations between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam would continue to be developed.

The Party and Government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, following the testament of respected and beloved Comrade President Ho Chi Minh, expressed, in the name of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, wholehearted, deep thanks to respected and beloved Comrade President Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the fraternal Korean people for having extended resolute support and encouragement to the struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and their socialist construction.

Both sides noted with joy that the signing of the agreement on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea rendering free aid to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in 1974 is a vivid manifestation of the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two countries in all fields.

The Vietnamese side praised the Korean people who, carrying forward the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors during the great Fatherland Liberation War and defended the eastern outpost of the socialist countries and contributed to the defence of peace in Asia and the world.

The Vietnamese side warmly hailed the great victory of the Korean people who, under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung, have turned in a short span of time their country, once backward, into a socialist industrial state with modern industry, developed agriculture, all-people defence system and brilliant national culture by displaying the revolutionary spirit of independence, self-reliance and self-defence under the difficult conditions where they stand face to face with the U.S. imperialists.

Today, the Korean people, upholding the militant program put forth by the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, are effecting a continued revolutionary upsurge in all fields of the socialist construction and are waging an energetic struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Vietnamese side wished the Korean people greater victory in the building of socialism and expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people in the just struggle for reunifying the country independently without any outside interference on a democratic basis and in a peaceful way.

The Vietnamese side actively supported the just stand and reasonable proposals of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country set forth in the letter sent by the Second Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world and, especially, the new five-point program for national reunification advanced by Comrade President Kim Il Sung on June 23, 1973 to prevent the permanent division of Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification.

The Vietnamese side strongly held that the U.S. imperialists should withdraw the U.S. forces carrying the signboard of the "United Nations forces" from south Korea as early as possible, have the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" dissolved and discontinue their manoeuvres of aggression and interference in Korea.

The Party and Government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea expressed sincere, deep thanks to the Viet Nam Workers' Party, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Vietnamese people for their active support and encouragement to the just struggle of the Korean people for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The two sides recognized that the signing of the "Agreement on Restoring Peace and Achieving National Concord in Laos" is a great victory won by the Lao people in the war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation under the leadership of the Lao Patriotic Front with Prince Souphanouvong as its Chairman and a common victory of the world peace-loving forces, and warmly hailed it.

The two sides resolutely denounced the United States and the Vientiane regime for violating the Vientiane Agreement and expressed firm solidarity with Lao people in the just struggle for consolidating peace in Laos, achieving national concord and building a peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, unified and prosperous Laos.

The two sides warmly congratulated the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces and Cambodian people on their shining victory achieved in the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation under the leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea with Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the legitimate, genuine and consistent representative of the State of Cambodia, as its Chairman and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and expressed firm solidarity with their just struggle for the complete liberation of the country.

The two sides pungently denounced the U.S. imperialists for escalating the war of aggression while perpetrating the subversive and murderous bombing raids on the liberated areas of Cambodia by mobilizing a large number of aircraft and strongly demanded that the Cambodian question be solved by the Cambodian people themselves on the basis of the March 23, 1970 five-point statement made public by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and the political program of the National United Front of Kampuchea.

Considering that the general international situation at present keeps developing in favour of socialism and the revolutionary forces and to the disadvantage of imperialism and the reactionary forces, the two sides manifested the resolution to continuously wage a resolute struggle against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, and for peace, national independence, democracy and the victory of the cause of socialism, in unity with the peoples of the socialist countries, in unity with the world working class, in unity with the fighting peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and in unity with all the peace-loving people of the world.

The two sides expressed full support to the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples and the world progressive people against imperialism and old and new colonialism and for the freedom, national liberation and independence of their countries.

Noting with satisfaction that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation firmly forged between the peoples of Korea and Viet Nam through the anti-U.S. common struggle, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism are excellently developing as the days go by, the two sides expressed the resolution to further consolidate and develop these relations in all fields in the future.

The two sides recognize that the visit of the delegation of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea this time has made a great contribution to further strengthening and developing the militant solidarity and the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Parties, Governments and peoples of Korea and Viet Nam.

Pyongyang, July 1, 1973

(Continued from Page 2)

Then the floor was taken by head of the delegation Comrade Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau Member of the VNWP Central Committee and Premier of the DRVN Government.

That day, the North Hwanghae Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the North Hwanghae Provincial Administrative Committee gave a luncheon for the guests.

In the evening the Kaesong City Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Kaesong City Administrative Committee arranged a banquet in honour of the delegation on its visit to Kaesong.

The banquet was addressed by Li Bong Won, Chief Secretary of the Kaesong City Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and by Comrade Premier Pham Van Dong.

The banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere throughout.

The delegation made an inspection tour of Panmunjom on the morning of June 30.

Pyongyang Mass Meeting

A grand Pyongyang mass meeting was held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on June 30 to welcome the delegation.

Kang Hui Won, Chairman of the Pyongyang City Administrative Committee, made a speech at the meeting.

After concluding his speech he presented a silk banner to Comrade Pham Van Dong in the name of the meeting.

Comrade Pham Van Dong spoke next.

When he ended his speech he conveyed a silk banner to the Pyongyang citizens in the name of the delegation.

VNWP and DRVN Government Delegation Arranges Banquet

The delegation of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam headed by Comrade Pham Van Dong arranged a banquet in the evening of June 30 at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in connection with its visit to our country.

At the banquet Comrade Kim Il and Comrade Pham Van Dong made speeches.

The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship from start to finish.

Agreements

An agreement on the economic and technical aid to the DRVN by the DPRK and an agreement on the delivery of commodities and payments for 1974 were signed in Pyongyang on July 1 between the Governments of the DPRK and the DRVN.

The agreement on the economic and technical aid was signed by Comrade Choe Jae U, authorized by the Government of the DPRK, and Comrade Le Thanh Nghi, authorized by the Government of the DRVN.

The agreement on the delivery of commodities and payments for 1974 was signed by Han Su Gil, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, authorized by the Government of the DPRK and Comrade Nguyen Chanh, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, authorized by the Government of the DRVN.

Departure

The delegation left Pyongyang on July 1 by special plane.

A farewell ceremony was held at the airport.

The Patriotic Song of our country and the national anthem of the DRVN were played. In company with Comrade Kim Il, Comrade Pham Van Dong reviewed a guard of honour. Little girls rushed forward and presented bunches of flowers to the guests.

Comrade Kim Il and other leading cadres of our Party and Government exchanged farewell greetings with Comrade Pham Van Dong and his entourage.

Getting on the plane Comrade Pham Van Dong waved his hand in response to the rousing send-off of the huge crowds.

Large numbers of farewell bidders waved pennants and bouquets till the plane carrying the guests went out of sight.

During his sojourn in our country Comrade Pham Van Dong received Ching Chhun Leang, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Royal Embassy of Cambodia in Pyongyang, and Fernando Murillo Viana, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Republic of Chile in Pyongyang, who paid courtesy calls on him.

Permanent Observer Office of DPRK to Be Set Up at UN Headquarters

In connection with the establishment of a permanent observer office of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the UN headquarters, Comrade Ho Dam, DPRK Foreign Minister, cabled UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and received a message of reply from him.

In his telegram to the UN Secretary-General on June 26, Foreign Minister Ho Dam informed that pleased with the admission of the DPRK into the World Health Organization and the resultant satisfactory solution of the question of setting up its office of permanent observer to the UN office in Geneva and permanent delegation to the international organizations in Geneva, the DPRK Government has decided to establish its permanent observer office at the UN headquarters.

In his reply to Foreign Minister Ho Dam, UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim stressed that he will be pleased to extend to the members of the permanent observer office of the DPRK the facilities made available to permanent observers and their staff in New York.

Saying that he already informed the government of the host country of this, he noted that he anticipates no problem in the establishment of the permanent observer office of the DPRK.

In conclusion he pointed out that he looks forward to receiving the permanent observer of the DPRK at the UN headquarters.

Korean People Will Certainly Achieve National Reunification by Realizing the 5-Point Program with the Support of World Peace-loving People

Public Organizations Issue Joint Statement on "Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle"

The Korean people will certainly smash the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for perpetuation of the division of Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by realizing the five-point program for national reunification with the support and encouragement of the world peace-loving people, stressed the joint statement of public organizations issued in Pyongyang on June 28.

The joint statement was signed by the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, the Korean National Peace Committee, the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the Korean Democratic Women's Union, the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea, the Korean Journalists Union, the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association, the Korean Democratic Scientists Association and the Korean Students Committee.

On the occasion of the "Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle" the joint statement expressed deep thanks to the governments of all countries, international democratic organizations, progressive public organizations of all countries and the world peace-loving people for voicing active support to and solidarity with the just cause of the Korean people.

The joint statement pointed out:

It is because the United States keeps occupying south Korea and pursuing the policy of aggression that a durable peace and peaceful reunification have not yet been achieved in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists had all along schemed to achieve their sinister aim to turn south Korea into their colony and invade the whole of Korea and Asia with it as a springboard from the first days of their occupation of south Korea and eventually launched an all-out armed invasion against our young Republic on June 25, 1950.

But, under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean people defeated the aggressors and finally won a great victory enjoying the active support and encouragement of the world peace-loving people.

In the postwar period the Government of the Republic put forward a number of reasonable proposals to achieve a lasting peace in Korea and accelerate independent and peaceful reunification and has made consistent, sincere efforts for their realization, the joint statement said, and noted:

However, tension between the north and the south has not yet been relaxed and the danger of war has not been removed in Korea, the dialogue is not making proper progress and great difficulties still lie in the way of peaceful reunification, due to the machinations of the U.S. imperialists to make Koreans fight Koreans by instigating the bellicose elements of south Korea, perpetuate the division of Korea and create two Koreas.

Under this situation, the joint statement said, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, advanced in his historic June 23, 1973 speech a new five-point program for national reunification, an epochal save-the-nation measure to get over the present difficulties and accelerate peaceful reunification.

The joint statement went on:

The line laid down by President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, is a general program for accelerating peaceful reunification, removing tension and ensuring trust and peace in accordance with the principles of the north-south joint statement; it is the only just line for tiding over the present difficulties.

To accept this program or not is a touchstone showing whether one truly wants peace and reunification in Korea or not.

To carry into effect the five-point program for peaceful reunification worked out by President Kim Il Sung, a resolute struggle should be waged against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys who try to keep Korea divided indefinitely and oppose reunification and peace.

Each time the possibility of reunification opened before the Korean people, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys desperately prevented its realization and answered with provocations, the joint statement noted, and went on:

When the bright prospect of independent and peaceful reunification opened up before the Korean people with the announcement of the north-south joint statement and the start of the dialogue, the U.S. imperialists blighted it and hampered the progress of the dialogue and the promotion of national reunification from the outset.

All the developments following the north-south dialogue clearly show that the loud talk of the south Korean authorities about "peaceful reunification" and "opening of societies of the north and the south to each other" is a lie and their real intention is to perpetuate the division of the country.

Shortly ago, the person in authority in south Korea made public a "special statement" in which he proclaimed it as their policy to pursue the creation of two Koreas and the freezing of division.

The entire Korean people resolutely denounce with surging indignation the aggressive and treacherous machinations of the United States and the south Korean authorities to keep Korea divided in two for ever.

The joint statement called the attention of the world peace-loving people to the manoeuvres of the United States and the south Korean authorities who are deliberately aggravating tension and concentrating efforts on the increase of military power and war preparations, clamouring about "building up of strength" and "establishment of all-out security posture" behind the screen of the dialogue.

Pointing to the war exercises reminiscent of actual fighting, constantly staged by them in south Korea, the joint statement said:

The United States delivered huge economic and military "aid" worth 780 million dollars to south Korea last year alone and has shipped into south Korea destroyers, "F-4 Phantom" fighter bombers, new-type amphibians and various other kinds of up-to-date weapons and combat equipment.

The U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities launched such large-scale military exercises as "yellow dragon No. 3 operation," "guided missile launching exercise" and "south Korea-U.S. joint landing exercise" in the area of the southeastern coast almost every day between October last year and April this year.

Along with this, they are intensifying espionage activities against the northern half of the Republic in an all-round way on the ground, in the sky and on the sea. It is elementary common knowledge that landing exercise means attack, not defence, and that extensive espionage activities are conducted on the eve of war.

The U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities have conducted the socalled large-scale "civilian anti-air raid exercises" on an imaginary wartime condition simultaneously in all cities of south Korea over 10 times up to now since the announcement of the north-south joint statement. They committed military provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and violated the Armistice Agreement on over 6,600 occasions along the Military Demarcation Line during the first five months of this year.

Some time ago the south Korean authorities called a "meeting of high-ranking army officers" and instructed them to reorganize the "reserve force mobilization system" under the "wartime basic plan" and "perfect combat posture."

It is not the threat of "southward aggression" vociferated by them but the threat of their northward aggression that actually breeds the danger of war in Korea today.

Today the U.S. imperialists are even drawing the Japanese militarist forces to execute their aggressive policy against Korea.

The Japanese militarists are stretching out their tentacles of reinvasion to south Korea with a delusion to restore their old colonial domination over south Korea while serving U.S. imperialism in executing its policy of Asian aggression.

Keeping pace with such machinations of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists, the south Korean authorities are now colluding with the outside forces, not collaborating with fellow countrymen, and have completely reduced the south Korean economy to a dependent economy and are introducing even polluting industries.

The withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea is the prerequisite to the solution of the question of Korea's reunification.

The great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, has taught:

"The basic obstacle to the country's reunification is the U.S. imperialists who are occupying south Korea militarily, interfering in our domestic affairs, carrying out a policy of dividing our nation, and pursuing an aggressive policy against the whole of Korea."

The U.S. imperialist forces of aggression have no excuse or ground whatsoever to remain in south Korea. The U.S. imperialists must get out of south Korea without delay, taking all their lethal weapons along.

The UN must deal a due blow to their attempt to justify their occupation of south Korea under the cover of "UN resolution" and must give help in the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea by adopting at the UN General Assembly this year measures to take the helmets of the "UN forces" off the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops occupying south Korea, make them withdraw and dissolve the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

We hope that those countries remaining in the "UNCURK" will contribute to removing the obstacles to the reunification of Korea by withdrawing from it, or ignoring its work so that it may be disorganized of itself, or by having it dissolved by the UN resolution.

We are convinced that all the countries, whether they were participants in the Korean war or not, will pay due attention to removing the foreign forces, the obstacle to the reunification of Korea.

We believe that the governments of all countries which prize progress and justice and the world peace-loving people will express active support to the five-point program for peaceful reunification newly expounded by Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on June 23 and voice firm solidarity with the just cause of the Korean people who are struggling for its realization.

We also appeal to the socialist countries, Asian, African and Latin-American countries, governments and peoples of all the peace-loving countries of the world, international democratic organizations, solidarity committees of all countries supporting the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country, progressive political parties, public organizations, and public and political figures of all countries to employ various forms and means to put pressure upon U.S. imperialism to pull out of south Korea, and express positive support to and solidarity with our people in the struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

What One Year of North-South Dialogue Shows

On July 4 last year the north-south joint statement was announced after a series of matters of principle related to solution of the problem of Korea's reunification were agreed upon at the high-level talks between our side and the south Korean side.

One year has passed since then.

The announcement of the north-south joint statement was a great historic event that made a breach in the 27-year-long freeze between the north and the south and opened up a bright prospect of national reunification.

As known already, the north-south joint statement laid down the three principles of national reunification, that is, the principles of reunifying the country independently without any foreign intervention, of reunifying it in a peaceful way and of promoting the great national unity, transcending the differences of ideology and social system. It also made clear the seven-point agreement reached to ease tension between the north and the south, rejoin the severed ties of the nation and hasten the country's reunification.

It furnished a good basis for the Korean people to solve the question of the country's reunification by their own efforts and in conformity with the national interests, free from the intervention of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The start of north-south dialogue and the announcement of the joint statement signified a brilliant victory of the great *Juche* idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, they were a valuable fruition of his wise guidance of our people's struggle for national reunification.

Basing himself on the *Juche* idea, he advanced the policy for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country in the early days of the territorial partition caused by the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists and has correctly led our people in their struggle to carry it into practice.

Especially, in his historic speech on August 6, 1971 he put forward the proposal for wide-range negotiations, expressing the readiness to come in touch, at any time, with all the political parties including the Democratic Republican Party in power, social organizations and individual personages in south Korea. This brought about a new, epochal phase in the endeavour for national reunification.

Right after the August 6 speech was made, the north-south Red Cross talks started, and then the north-south high-level talks. This was followed by the publication of the north-south joint statement whose keynote is the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—laid down by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Some progress was made in the one year of north-south dialogue following the announcement of the joint statement.

Our side has taken the sincere stand and advanced a number of reasonable proposals with a view to correctly implementing the agreements of the joint statement and hastening national reunification as much as possible. As a result, the north and the south came to agree in principle to cooperate in various fields and the North-South Co-ordination Commission has had three meetings since its formation.

Under the agreements of the joint statement the preliminary talks between the north and south Red Cross organizations were brought to a successful conclusion and their full-dress talks were held on six occasions.

Dialogue, however, has progressed very slow though considerable time was spent for it and its results are not satisfactory in view of the ardent desire of our people for reunification.

As a practical step to carry out, first of all, the three principles formulated in the joint statement, our side advanced the specific proposal to materialize the north-south collaborations in all domains, political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural, on which the south Korean side had agreed in principle.

At the second meeting of the North-South Co-ordination Commission our side advanced a five-point proposal to remove military confrontation, that is, to cease the reinforcement of armed forces and arms drive, make the U.S. and all other foreign troops withdraw from south Korea, drastically reduce armed forces and armaments, stop the introduction of weapons and combat equipment from foreign countries and conclude a peace agreement. This is a most reasonable proposal for radical improvement of the north-south relations and earlier reunification of the country.

At the third NSCC meeting our side welcomed the proposal of the south Korean side that both sides open their societies to each other, and proposed just measures to open the two societies to each other fully.

Our proposal was that the five sub-committees, political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural, be formed at an early date, as agreed upon by the two sides, for discussion of the question of removing military confrontation, the biggest obstacle lying between the north and the south, and of fully opening the two societies to each other and that political negotiations be held with the participation of political parties, social organizations and individual personages in the north and the south in order to smoothly settle all these questions.

All our proposals completely conform with the north-south joint statement and mutual agreements. They are fair, reasonable and realistic proposals acceptable to anyone who respects the joint statement and truly wants peace in Korea and its independent, peaceful reunification.

To our regret, however, none of these proposals has met with due response of the south Korean side, and the north-south dialogue has come to a deadlock at the stage where the agreements of the joint statement should be put into effect to solve the problems of national reunification practically.

This is because the south Korean side has put one difficulty after another in the way of implementing the agreements of the north-south joint statement and pushing ahead the north-south dialogue, submissively following the U.S. imperialists who plot to create two Koreas under the "Nixon doctrine".

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"After the joint statement was made, the south Korean authorities have turned their backs and are employing a double-dealing tactics; they are not honestly implementing the agreements stipulated in the joint statement. They say good words when they have face-to-face talks with us. But as soon as they turn on their heels, they slander us and are engrossed in statements and acts contrary to the fundamental spirit of the joint statement."

As shown in the joint statement, the south Korean authorities agreed to the principle of reunifying the country independently free from the foreign intervention. But, even before the ink of their signature on it dried, they implored for the continued presence of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops in south Korea, prattling that the "United Nations is not an outside force". They agreed to the principle of achieving reunification by peaceful means. But they have intensified the arms drive and war preparations as never before, raving about the need to "strengthen the system of security" and "gain the ascendency in strength." Moreover, violating the principle of promoting the great unity of the nation, transcending the differences of ideology and social system, they followed the line of confrontation, while kicking up the "anti-communist" racket in south Korea. They staged the farce of the "October revitalization" and established the system of one-man fascist dictatorship to hold their long-term office and suppress the reunification movement of the south Korean people and personages of all strata. Further they clamoured that only the "reunification based on the system of liberal democracy" is acceptable to them.

The south Korean side agreed to realize collaboration in all the political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural domains. But now they try to restrict it to the economic and cultural fields.

The true aim they pursue here is to put off the solution of fundamental problems and solve the matters of secondary importance through different "stages". This is not the attitude for solving the reunification question. They proposed "opening the two societies to each other". When our side welcomed their proposal and advanced measures to pull down the barriers between the north and the south in all fields, they refused to accept them and insisted on limiting them to the economic and cultural fields. They refused to take measures to remove military confrontation, set up political, military and diplomatic sub-committees in the Co-ordination Commission and hold the political negotiations between the north and the south.

The south Korean side has kept hurling malignant slander at our side, trampling under foot the joint statement pledging not to slander each other and the repeated confirmation by both sides of the pledge.

The south Korean authorities who were hell-bent to pursue confrontation and foster antagonism between the north and the south have gone so far as to declare it as their policy to follow the line of creating two Koreas through their recent "statement on foreign policy for peaceful unification". It is an entirely treacherous act.

All these splitting acts have been committed under the wirepulling of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The U.S. imperialists have viciously machinated to hamper Korea's reunification, perpetuate national division and create two Koreas with the vile aim of keeping south Korea as their colony and military base for aggression on the northern half of the Republic and other parts of Asia.

The graphic proof of this is the fact that even after the start of the north-south dialogue and the announcement of the north-south joint statement they continued to advocate their prolonged occupation of south Korea, instead of withdrawing from there, increased their military aid to south Korea and egged the south Korean reactionaries on to the confrontation and competition with us and, at the same time inveigled the Japanese militarist forces into their criminal designs on a fuller scale.

The whole process of north-south dialogue which has been held for one year after the publication of the joint statement fully shows who truly wants the reunification of Korea and values the nation's interests, who tries to keep the country split and acts as the traitor to the nation, who truly stands for peace and who attempts to trigger off another war in Korea.

The south Korean authorities, in a nutshell, came out to the place of dialogue putting up the signboard of "peaceful reunification" under the impact of the people's growing aspiration after reunification but, in fact, they did not want the peaceful reunification. The aim they pursue is to perpetuate national division and "attain unification by prevailing over communism" through war, relying on the foreign forces.

Consequently, the bright prospect of national reunification which was opened when the historic north-south joint statement was published a year ago is now being blighted.

The situation makes it urgent to take the national-salvation measures to check the splitting manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their followers in south Korea and accelerate reunification.

In his historic speech on June 23 the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified before the world the five-point programme for peaceful reunification: to eliminate military confrontation and ease tension between the north and the south, to materialize many-sided collaboration and interchange between them, to convene a Great National Congress composed of representatives of people of all walks of life and political parties and social organizations in the north and the south, to institute a north-south Confederation under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo and to enter the UN as one country under that name. This is a fair and reasonable, save-the-nation programme to get over the present difficult situation and hasten reunification by carrying the joint statement into effect.

We urge the south Korean authorities to stop relying on outside forces, discard the splitting stand, return to the patriotic stand for reunification and approach with sincerity this fair and realistic proposal of ours.

The U.S. imperialists must look straight into the fast changing situation of today, withdraw their troops from south Korea as soon as practicable and give up at once their plot to create two Koreas and keep our country split for ever.

The UN must take the "UN forces" helmets off the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops in south Korea, make them withdraw and dissolve the "UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

We warn again the Japanese militarists that they must give up their hostile policy against our Republic and desist from their crafty manoeuvres for reinvasion of south Korea.

With no amount of manoeuvrings can the south Korean authorities and the U.S. and Japanese aggressors hold in check the righteous struggle of the entire Korean people for national reunification.

We will continue to bend every possible effort to correctly carry the joint statement into effect and bring earlier the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, setting store by the north-south dialogue.

We firmly believe that the peace-loving people the world over will give more active support and encouragement to our just struggle.

Li Jip

Somalia Follows the Road of Independence and Self-Reliance

The Somali people with the pride as a master in creation of a new life are devoting all their energy and wisdom to the building of a wealthy and strong country.

The Somali people have gained brilliant successes in building the national economy and national culture by forging ahead under the slogan: "Let's lead our country to genuine independence by relying on ourselves!"

Now the "Somalization" of the national economy has been actively pushed ahead.

In order to strengthen the independence of national industry the Somali Government and people have nationalized factories and enterprises owned by foreign monopoly capitalists and domestic reactionaries on the one hand and, on the other, have built cement factories, oil refineries, metal-processing factories and other heavy industry factories and such light industry factories as textile mills, meat-processing factories and hide-processing factories, which all rely on the domestic raw materials and resources. As a result, heavy industry products and consumer goods have been mass-produced at home to greatly serve the end of developing the country into a richer, stronger one and promoting welfare of the people.

The Somali Government and people are eliminating colonial one-sidedness in agriculture, making the farming diversified, reclaiming the wasteland and actively carrying out the reservoir construction and irrigation project. At the same time they are widely introducing advanced methods of farming, thus steadily increasing agricultural production.

Particularly, the government exerted much effort to solve the problem of water, an urgent problem for the development of the national economy and stabilization of the people's life. Consequently, many parts of desert swept by simoon have been watered and turned into arable land.

The land under cultivation has expanded every year, now reaching one million hectares.

Great achievement has been made in national culture, too. Recently the government has taken a progressive measure to create national letters and use them, and now dailies and weeklies including "Stella D'otobre," the government organ, are published in their own national letters.

The just measure taken by the Somali Government has an epochal significance in the struggle to eliminate the evil aftermaths of colonial rule and build an independent state.

The government is successfully "Somalizing the education" in accordance with the political line of "eradicating illiteracy and developing the civilized, traditional cultural heritage of the Somali people."

In Somalia the education is now given in national language successfully in the schools of various levels, and the brisk adult education is conducted among the populations to popularize national letters and wipe out illiteracy. A large number of national cadres are trained in Mogadiscio University and specialized schools to fill the need in various fields of the national economy.

All these successes are the natural results of the fruitful labour campaign the diligent Somali people have been carrying on displaying all their wisdom and creativeness for building a new country under the correct leadership of Major General Mohammed Siad Barre, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council.

The Korean people treasure as their own the achievements of the friendly Somali people and warmly hail them.

Our people heartily wish the Somali people greater successes in their worth-while struggle to consolidate national independence and sovereignty of the country and build a new prosperous society bravely frustrating all sorts of obstructing manoeuvres of the U.S.-led imperialists and colonialists.

Jin Bang Hun

Friendship Visits

☆ The government delegation of the People's Republic of the Congo headed by Foreign Minister David-Charles Ganao, which came to our country on June 12 at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left Pyongyang on June 13 by plane.

☆ The men's and women's gymnastic team of the Chinese People's Liberation Army headed by Li Ming-tien, Vice-Director of the Propaganda Section of the Political Department of the Air Force of the CPLA, arrived here on June 8 by train on a visit to our country upon the invitation of the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces.

☆ The Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe of the People's Republic of China arrived here on June 12 by train on a visit to our country.

The acrobatic troupe led by Yin Tsan-chen, Vice-Chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee and Permanent Secretary of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, consisted of 70 members.

☆ Maria Zervendneva, curator of the Gheorghe Dimitrov Museum of Bulgaria, arrived here on June 12 by plane for a visit to our country under the 1973-74 cultural exchange plan between the Governments of the DPRK and Bulgaria.

☆ West German TV correspondents Roshan Dhunjibhoy and Reginald Beuthner arrived here on June 12 by air for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee.

☆ The women's delegation from Nagoya, Japan, headed by Sachiko Hasegawa, Director of the Women's Affairs Department of the Aichi Prefectural Teachers Union and Chairman of the Women's Council of the Aichi Prefectural Council of Trade Unions, which came to our country on June 12 at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, left for home on June 23 by plane.

☆ The first Chinese friendship tourist group led by Chao Tien-hsi, Director of the Agriculture and Forestry Department of the Honan Provincial Revolutionary Committee, China, arrived here on June 15 by train for a visit to our country.

☆ An Italian trade delegation headed by Luigi Cannata, Director of the Asian Affairs Department of the General Bureau for Development of Commercial Exchange of Italy, arrived here on June 15 by plane.

☆ An Iraqi military delegation led by Riad Abdulrazak Kadu arrived here on June 19 by air.

☆ The delegation of the Hokkaido Assemblymen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship headed by Yoshio Okada, Vice-Chairman of the Hokkaido Assembly, Japan, which came to our country on June 19, left here on June 26 by plane.

☆ Saif Nasr, Director of the Asian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and his wife arrived here on June 19 by air.

☆ A delegation of the Jiji Press of Japan headed by its Director Tatsuro Sato arrived here on June 19 by air.

☆ A delegation of the U.S.-Korea Friendship Information Centre led by its Managing Director Joseph Brandt flew into Pyongyang on June 19.

☆ A men's and women's track and field team of the People's Republic of China headed by Hsu Chen-yu, Deputy Secretary-General of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission, arrived here on June 19 by train.

☆ Herbert Steiner, Chairman of the "Association for Promotion of Relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" in Austria, and his wife arrived here on June 19 by air.

☆ A journalists delegation of the Japanese newspaper **Asahi Shimbun** headed by Hiroshi Susa, Assistant Chief of the Cultural Project Department of the Tokyo Head Office of the Asahi Newspapers, arrived here on June 22 by train for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union.

☆ A Cuban soccer team arrived here on June 22 by train for a visit to our country under this year's plan for exchange of sports teams between Korea and Cuba.

☆ A delegation of the Academy of Sciences of the Romanian Socialist Republic headed by Cristofol Simionescu, Member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, Permanent Member of the Academy of Sciences of the RSR and Director of its Jasi branch, flew here on June 26 on a visit to our country at the invitation of the DPRK Academy of Sciences.

☆ A delegation of the Bulgarian Federation of Science and Technology led by Kharlampi Pop Yordanov, Chairman of the Association of Mining, Geological and Metallurgical Science and Technology, arrived in Pyongyang on June 26 by air for a visit to our country at the invitation of the CC of the General Federation of Industrial Technology of Korea.

☆ Omp Rakash Mantri, Secretary of the All India-Korea Friendship Association, and his wife arrived here on June 26 by plane for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Korea-India Friendship Association.

☆ The delegation of the Communist Party of Denmark headed by Comrade Knud Jespersen, Chairman of the Communist Party of Denmark, left here on June 12 by plane after a visit to our country at the invitation of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea.

☆ The industrial college teachers delegation of Czechoslovakia left here on June 12 by air after visiting our country.

☆ The Romanian delegation of the "Stefan Gheorghe" School of Training Party, Social, Political, Economic and State Administrative Cadres, which had visited our country, left Pyongyang on June 12 by plane.

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